

CHINA LOATH TO ACCEPT REAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

Republic Realizes, However,
That There Must Be Some
Foreign Supervision.

FOR ABOLITION OF GRAFT Willing to Appoint Advisers, but Contents That Latter Must Be Considered as Native Government Officials.

[By the Regular Correspondent of The Tribune
in Peking.]

Peking, April 2.—A step in advance has been taken by the government with the organization of the new Cabinet. The new Cabinet is one of considerable ability. Several of the ministers are men of experience, although some are still untried and their abilities are unknown. It is by no means as good a Cabinet as might be organized, for there are many men of ability who would make better ministers than those selected, but many of these refused to accept office and others could not be appointed by Tang Shao-yi for political reasons. However, it is a Cabinet, and whether it succeeds or fails it fills a long felt want. With the topside portion of the government organized, Tang Shao-yi, the Premier, will not be able to turn his attention to other things. He had been engaged in the Cabinet question for several weeks to the exclusion of most other things.

A great problem of the day is the degree of foreign control of finances, which will be necessary when the great loan of \$50,000,000 is finally made. That there must be some foreign control—a very considerable amount of foreign control, in fact—is beyond question. To what extent this must go constitutes a delicate question, fraught with danger, for on no other subject are the Chinese so sensitive as that of foreign control of their finances, and they will fight bitterly against any too great invasion upon their rights with regard to revenues.

Question of Advisers.

Chinese officials recognize that there must be some sort of foreign supervision, and they have declared their willingness voluntarily to appoint foreign advisers to various executive departments, such as the Board of Finance, the Board of Communications and similar bodies. But they want it to be distinctly understood that these advisers are Chinese officials and under the control of the Chinese government. This is all very well, but there is grave danger that such advisers would have little power and might be unable to bring about honest and efficient administration.

It will be necessary for China to enter into some solemn engagement with the powers as to the exact powers of these expert advisers who are to be employed, and herein there will come difficulties, with the powers endeavoring to force kicking and squirming China to accept advisers upon terms approved by the powers, while China will scream for what her officials consider her independence.

And the powers will have their way, if through no other means than a threat to withhold the big loan, which China needs so badly. The Chinese have a great fear that the powers will impose an advisory body upon the government which will run things to the exclusion of Chinese, or at least with the Chinese official only a figurehead, and obliged to accept orders from the advisers. They declare they cannot stand what they call the Egyptianization of China.

China's Only Hope.

The powers will doubtless stand together in a demand on an instruction to China to employ foreign advisers, with the approval of the powers. The payment of debts made in the past, the payment of the indemnity, the payment of the big loan or loans which will come, in fact, the fulfillment of all China's obligations, can be accomplished only through the honest and efficient collection and expenditures of revenues.

China has shown herself incapable of administering her own financial affairs, and if she expects to survive through foreign financial assistance, such as \$50,000,000 loan, and she cannot survive without it, she will have to accept a considerable degree of foreign control of finances. It is not altogether a matter of honesty or dishonesty, although that has much to do with it, but it is also one of efficiency and experience. The Chinese know little of scientific management, and they have always failed to get the most out of their country. Rotten mismanagement and graft—"squeeze," it is called here—have made China bankrupt and powerless.

Progress can come only with the abolition of the corrupt practices which have become a definite part of China's administrative system. If the corrupt practices can be abolished, it seems, only through honest and efficient administration, and this the Chinese are unable to give without foreign assistance. Chinese officials themselves will admit as much.

Officials Bought and Sold.

The republican leaders declare that they wish to abolish all forms of "squeeze" and bribery. Hitherto it has been the open custom to buy and sell offices and for officials to pocket certain percentages of official revenues. If the corrupt practices can be accomplished, it seems, only through honest and efficient administration, and this the Chinese are unable to give without foreign assistance. Chinese officials themselves will admit as much.

The general situation shows some improvement, principally on account of the announcement of the Cabinet. This constitutes the first and only real step in advance which has been made. China, however, is far from out of the woods and faces a most critical period.

The situation is peculiar, in that it is not unlike that which the United States faced before the Civil War. There is bound to be a tremendous fight over what we call state rights. The provinces are demanding a considerable amount of self-government, and when the central government endeavors to impose its will—and its taxes—upon the provinces there will doubtless be trouble. This appears to be China's greatest trouble. Another similarity to American conditions half a century ago is the division of the country between the north and the south. This division exists despite the end of the revolution and the establishment of one government under Yuan Shih-kai. And, finally, General Li (pronounced Lee) is a foremost southern leader.

FOR DANISH ROYAL FUNERAL King's Body To Be Taken from Christianburg to Roskilde.

Copenhagen, May 19.—The coffin containing the body of King Frederick VIII has been placed on a great catafalque of gold and white in Christianburg chapel, and here it will lie in state until the funeral, on May 24. The catafalque is surrounded by immense silver candelabra, the historical silver lions from Rosenborg Castle and the orders of the dead monarch.

The royal standard covers the coffin,

while on the floor and about the walls have been arranged hundreds of wreaths sent in by every class in the community. There will be no special ceremony attending the removal of the body to Roskilde. In the same train will go the Danish and other royal personages and the representatives of the foreign governments, who on arrival will march in procession from the station to the cathedral.

After a short service at the cathedral the body will be removed to Frederik's chapel.

BRIDEGROOM DECAPITATED Railroad Accident in Paris Proves Unusually Horrible.

Paris, May 19.—Two of those injured in the railway collision last night near the Gare du Nord died to-day, bringing the total number of victims up to thirteen killed. Forty-five are reported injured. The collision occurred on the Northern Railway at the Marcadet bridge, a suburban train from Pontoise and a train from Montsouit crashing together.

The accident, which now appears to have been due to a defective switch, was unusually horrible. Among the victims was a wedding party. The bridegroom's head was completely severed before the eyes of his bride of an hour, who herself had both legs fractured.

One of the survivors relates that after extricating himself he went to the assistance of a woman, but she was so badly mutilated that she could not be removed from the wreckage.

NEGRO RISING IN CUBA

Eleven Arrests Nip in Bud Possible Conspiracy.

Havana, May 19.—According to the newspaper "Ultima Hora," a negro conspiracy has been discovered at Sagua la Grande, the apparent intention being to rise in arms against the government. Five negroes have been arrested and warrants have been issued for several more. Rural guards are reported pursuing Alvaro Pacheco, the alleged chief of the conspiracy, who is accompanied by other fugitives. It is also reported that seventeen negroes who have disappeared from the town of Mayari are under suspicion of being concerned in the rising.

The rural guards have arrested six negroes at Guanajay, thirty miles from Havana. The seriousness of the movement is doubtful. The government is maintaining reticence, and it is possible that the arrests are merely the result of some infraction of the law which prohibits political meetings on racial lines. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of General Estenoz, the leader of the Independent Party of Color, who is now in Oriente Province, but this is ostensibly on the charge of contempt of an order issued by the Civil Court.

SURPRISED AT OUR POLITICS Visitors Struck with Intensity of Presidential Struggle.

Paris, May 19.—Gabriel Hanotaux gave a reception to-day at his residence to commemorate the visit of the Champlain delegates to America. Among those present were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick, the members of the Franco-American committee, a large number of distinguished French men and women and many Americans.

The members of the delegation were all enthusiastic over the warmth of their reception in the United States and Canada. M. Hanotaux, speaking of the splendid hospitality with which the French delegates were received everywhere, said that the visit would demonstrate anew the affection existing between the two republics. It gave new impetus, he added, to the work of the Franco-American committee, which would be continued with redoubled energy.

All the members of the delegation were struck chiefly with the intensity of the national interest in the Presidential struggle.

FAIR ENVOYS IN BUDAPEST

Archduke Joseph Receives Americans in Special Audience.

Budapest, May 19.—The special committee of the Franco-American Exposition with Richard C. Kerens, American Ambassador in Vienna, and his staff, was received in special audience this afternoon by the Archduke Joseph, known as the Hungarian Archduke, because his family resides in Hungary. Later the commissioners visited the various ministries, the parliament buildings and other institutions.

The Minister of Agriculture, Count Szekely, gave a luncheon in their honor, and several hours were spent in inspecting the state apartments of the royal palace in Buda on the right bank of the river.

The government gave a grand banquet this evening to the American visitors. The greatest interest is manifested everywhere in the coming exposition.

FRENCH INVESTORS BUSY

Big Issue of Paris Bonds To Be Made To-morrow.

Paris, May 19.—Great public interest is displayed throughout France in the forthcoming issue of bonds of the city of Paris to the amount of 265,000,000 francs (\$41,666,666) for the extension of the municipal gas system, required by the increased use of gas. The bonds have a par value of 500 francs, but will be issued at 285, with interest at 3 per cent.

No history in French history has been so attractive to Frenchmen, possessing as it does the allurements of a lottery with monthly drawings. The premiums range from 500 to 250,000 francs, the total amount to be distributed up to 1923 being 1,400,000 francs. An additional feature is that the issue gives a chance for investment to the modest saver, as bonds may be obtained by a deposit of 10 francs, with subsequent 25 franc payments up to 1915.

The recent bond issue of 300,000,000 francs for the western state owned railroad, oversubscribed thirty-three times, showed that there is a vast amount of ready money in the traditional French stockholder. Present indications are that the pending municipal issue, which will be offered for subscription on Tuesday next, will prove even more popular than the state issue, which pays 4 per cent.

MAN KILLED ON FIRE RUN

Waterbury Auto Engine and Ladder Truck in Collision.

Waterbury, Conn., May 19.—Running at the rate of nearly forty miles an hour to a fire at which the damage was less than \$5, the city's big auto chemical engine, with Patrick Croce at the wheel, was in collision with a heavy ladder truck and was overturned and wrecked.

Croce, who later died from his injuries and John J. Kamek were caught under it and Joseph Woods was hurled against the truck. At the wheel of the latter was John W. McAuliffe, who was also seriously wounded. Edward E. Byrnes, James J. Quinn, John J. Gaffey and Edward F. Lynch, all ladder men, were slightly injured.

The truck unexpectedly emerged from a side street and a trolley sprinkling car took up the rest of the roadway.

TUBERCULOSIS SERUM FOUND, SAYS PHYSICIAN

Dr. Karl von Ruck Announces
Discovery of Vaccine to
Make Persons Immune.

SCIENTIST DECLARES TESTS MADE WITH MANY CHILDREN PROVED SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY LATENT CASE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Chicago, May 19.—A serum which its discoverer believes gives immunity from tuberculosis was announced yesterday in Chicago. The discoverer is an American scientist, Dr. Karl von Ruck, of Asheville, N. C. First reports of the experiments on which he bases his contentions were given to the Chicago Medical Society in a paper prepared by Dr. von Ruck.

An elaboration of the paper appeared in "The Journal of the American Medical Association," and is to be followed by additional information which Dr. von Ruck hopes will revolutionize the worldwide warfare against the white plague. Dr. von Ruck has found a vaccine which he says will kill the germs of tuberculosis in a latent stage and make the subject immune from further ravages of the disease. Experiments made on children and counter experiments on animals are said to have demonstrated the value of the discovery. Dr. von Ruck does not yet assert it will cure consumption in its advanced stages.

"All I feel justified in claiming," says the physician, in his statement to "The Journal of the Medical Association," "is that I am the first to have made a successful advent in this most important and promising field of specific prophylaxis, in a disease that leads the mortality statistics of the human race." The hint that Dr. von Ruck has given to the scientific world of the composition of his serum is in the following words:

"The preparation that I have made and used contains all the soluble proteid constituents of the tubercle bacillus, with the addition of a small amount of fatty extractives. It would require far too much space to describe the mode of preparation at this time, but this will appear at an early date."

Dr. von Ruck says his vaccine is absolutely free from real or even supposed danger, powerful enough to act on one or two applications, uniform in action to a degree that results need not be controlled in practice, and so simple that any physician can apply it.

Dr. von Ruck has vaccinated 329 children since July 1, 1911, including such as had already acquired a tuberculosis infection, but in a latent form. In none of these children has there been any disagreeable effect as a result of the vaccination, he asserts, and in every one a sufficient degree of immunity could be demonstrated by testing the blood serum after a single dose without diminution on re-examination, three to eight months later, while in these already subject to latent tuberculosis it was found that the signs had either disappeared or had changed for the better, and that general improvement, with marked increase of weight, had occurred.

The announcement made by Dr. von Ruck of the discovery of a vaccine that made persons into whose systems it was injected immune from tuberculosis was not received with much enthusiasm by any of several New York physicians whose opinion was asked last night. While all agreed that a remedy for tuberculosis, or a preventive of the nature of that which Dr. von Ruck claims to have discovered, would be an invaluable asset to medical lore, it was generally said that a test more rigorous and thorough than that already given the vaccine would have to be made before the scientific world would be interested.

The announcement, coming at a time when several such remedies have been exploited, and which in the main have proved impracticable, physicians are in a mood to hold back opinions until a thorough test has been made of the new discovery.

BULLET HALTS FUGITIVE

Five Prisoners Taken as Result
of Street Fight on West Side.

As the result of a fight in the street early yesterday morning at Ninth avenue and 26th street, one man was stabbed in the back of the neck, another was shot in the shoulder as he tried to escape from a patrolman and three others were locked up in the West 47th street station after four patrolmen had been through a hard battle.

Patrolman Wood was at Ninth avenue and 49th street, when he heard the voices of several men raised in argument, a block away. He ran to 50th street, tapping for assistance as he went. Just as he reached the corner he saw Walter Schultz, of No. 441 West 50th street, fall to the sidewalk while a dozen men began to kick him.

Seeing the patrolman, the crowd scattered and ran, but three of them were caught by other patrolmen, who had answered Wood's rap. Wood kept on after Joseph Devanney, of No. 552 West 50th street. Seeing that his man was about to escape, he fired two shots in the air, and as the man continued to run the patrolman fired a third shot, striking Devanney in the shoulder. He then arrested him.

When arraigned in the West Side court Schultz was held in \$500 bail, charged with disorderly conduct, and the four other prisoners were held in \$2,000 bail on suspicion of having been implicated in the stabbing of Schultz. Devanney and Schultz were sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, with two patrolmen guarding them.

TO PRESERVE ALASKAN COAL

House Bill Subjects Leases to the
Needs of Army and Navy.

Washington, May 19.—The conservation of a part of Alaska's coal supply for the use of the army and navy is provided for in a bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Boomer, of Missouri. The Boomer bill authorizes the leasing of coal lands in Alaska to corporations and individuals in tracts not exceeding 3,200 acres to a graduated toll of royalties and rentals to be paid to the government.

It is also provided that the President may withhold from patent such coal lands as he deems necessary to supply the present or future fuel needs of the army and navy. This provision follows a suggestion recently made by Secretary Meyer before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House.

The bill also provides that, should patents be issued on lands desired for use by the government, the patent must relinquish his claim to the government of all accrued cost and expenses, or upon the exchange of coal land of equal value in other sections of Alaska.

RICHESON, RESIGNED, DESIRES SPEEDY DEATH

"I Have Made My Peace with
God; I Am Resigned to My
Fate," He Declares.

BROTHER WON'T SEE HIM

Praises Governor for Stand He
Has Taken—Will Take Charge
of Body—Execution Prob-
ably Tuesday.

Boston, May 19.—"I have made my peace with God; I am resigned to my fate. I wish now to go to my death as soon as possible; the quicker the better." These words, spoken by Clarence V. T. Richeson, former Baptist minister and the confessed slayer of Avis Linnell, to the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, his spiritual adviser, to-day expressed the mental condition of the condemned man, whose tenure of life is now measured only by hours.

There is much reason to believe that he will go to his death in the electric chair shortly after midnight Monday.

Reclining on a cot in his death cell, Richeson talked long and earnestly with Mr. Johnson and with the prison chaplain, the Rev. Herbert W. Stebbins.

"I do not want to sleep. I have so little time to live and so much I want to say that I must talk," he said. Part of the conversation was of a meditative and religious nature and part was reminiscent. The prisoner reviewed countless incidents of his boyhood in Virginia. His college days at Liberty, Mo., furnished further topics, as did also his experience at the Newton Theological Institution and in his various pastorates.

Douglas Richeson, who came here from Chicago to take care of his brother's body, said to-night that he did not intend to visit the condemned man. Discussing the effort to have Richeson's sentence commuted to life imprisonment, his brother said:

"Your Governor is a credit to any state. I think that he has been fair to the man and certainly fair to the commonwealth which he represents. All that can be done has been done. What has been done cannot be undone."

When the hour of execution arrives Mr. Johnson, as his spiritual adviser, will precede him in the short walk from the death cell to the electric chair. Three physicians—the prison doctor, the medical examiner of the county and the surgeon general of the commonwealth—will attend as the legal witnesses. The prison chaplain, as an officer of the prison and a friend of the condemned man, is entitled to attend.

To Exclude Richeson's Counsel.

Besides this there may be three witnesses designated by the warden. An appeal having been made to Governor Ross by press associations for representation at the execution, the warden decided to accede to the wishes of the Governor and will probably name as the three other witnesses representatives of three press organizations. Late yesterday it was learned that Richeson had requested that his counsel, William A. Morse, be present at the execution, but the warden was compelled to deny the request, owing to the fact that the number of witnesses permitted by law had all been selected.

Surgeons and medical societies, eager to gain some knowledge from the post-mortem examination of the unusual subject, have applied for the brain and spinal cord of the victim of the death chair, but those will be refused.

Richeson was deeply pleased when to-day that his father had promised that his body should lie beside that of his mother in the family lot on Richeson Mountain, in Amherst Courthouse, Va.

Between Mr. Stebbins and Mr. Johnson Richeson has not been without a religious adviser at any time since he received on Friday the announcement that there was no hope of his escaping the electric chair. While Mr. Johnson is with the prisoner Mr. Stebbins is making the best of a brief opportunity for sleeping and the chaplain is Richeson's companion and counsellor while Mr. Johnson is seeking rest.

During the early part of the day Mr. Johnson and Richeson had a long and earnest talk on religious matters. The minister asked the former minister what passage of the Bible pleased him most, and Richeson recited the 23d Psalm.

Recites the Twenty-third Psalm.

"After reciting the psalm," said Mr. Johnson, "Richeson gave a most beautiful exposition of it, applying the truths of it to his own experiences and his own life. Other portions of the Scriptures that he repeated were the entire 93d Psalm, the 27th Psalm and the 86th Psalm."

But the greatest comfort the condemned man found in the Bible, according to Mr. Johnson, was the 17th verse of the 23d chapter of Revelations:

"And let him that is thirsty come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

This passage he repeated to himself again and again, occasionally elaborating on the text. The 12th verse of the 27th Psalm he frequently repeated, apparently believing that of all the Scriptural quotations this might most appropriately apply to his case:

"Deliver me not over into the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are arisen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty."

"Richeson is a man of great talent," said Mr. Johnson, after leaving the death cell to-day. "He talked at length of the great spiritual truths which religion holds and which he has been revealed unto men. He is in a calm frame of mind, and I feel that he will meet death courageously and like a Christian man. He has made his peace with God, and he wishes now, he says, to go to his execution as soon as possible."

After visiting Richeson to-day Dr. Joseph I. MacLaughlin, the prison physician, said that he found the condemned man in a satisfactory condition. "He is calm and resigned and is resting easily," said the physician. Dr. MacLaughlin would not express any opinion regarding the likelihood of a recurrence of the attack of hysteria with which Richeson was seized on Friday night.

Prisoner Sleeps Lightly.

Richeson slept lightly during the night. He was awake until after 2 o'clock this morning, talking with Mr. Johnson. Later he fell asleep, waking at 6 o'clock, and then dozing lightly for two or three hours.

Mr. Johnson entered the death house

at 9 o'clock, relieving Mr. Stebbins. The chaplain and Mr. Johnson between them divided the regular prison chapel service, the chaplain taking the first part of the service and Mr. Johnson the last part.

There are two Sunday services at the State Prison, one at 9 o'clock for the Roman Catholic inmates, and a second at 10:15 o'clock for all others. Part of each service consisted of congregational singing by the prisoners, to the accompaniment of the prison orchestra. At one service the hymn was "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and at the other, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The strains of the music penetrated to every nook and corner of the great prison with the single exception of the thick walled, windowless chamber where Richeson on his cot awaits the notification that the final moment has arrived.

The crowds of curiosity seekers outside the prison gate became so large to-day that the policeman assigned to special duty until after the execution was kept busy enforcing his command to "Move on!" The outer gates to the prison yard had to be closed to keep the crowd from encroaching on the prison premises.

Richeson's counsel, William A. Morse, was a visitor during the afternoon. He remained with the prisoner during the evening. Richeson seemed in good spirits and kept up an animated conversation on various subjects. Occasionally, in a pause, he would sing portions of hymns.

Once when the warden went to his cell the prisoner looked up brightly and exclaimed:

"I'll be with you when you want me, warden. You needn't worry. I won't break down again."

Warden Bridges carried to Richeson a package of letters which had been selected from many which have arrived for him during the last day or two. When the warden told Richeson that he might read them if he wished, the prisoner turned them over to his counsel with a wave of the hand, saying: "You may read them to me, I don't care. I don't mind what you do with them."

Mr. Morse was authorized by the warden to let Richeson know that the execution would not take place to-night.

PAY TRIBUTE TO NAVAL DEAD

Patriotic Services Witnessed by
5,000 on Hudson's Bank.

At least five thousand persons witnessed yesterday afternoon from the green bluffs leading up to the viaduct at 129th street, North River, from the shore front below and the recreation pier an impressive ceremony that took place on the river at 4:30 o'clock.

At that hour, while a squad of the 1st Company, Coast Artillery, Sons of Veterans, under Captain H. McNally, fired a volley from a float at the pier head, and a small boat loaded with flowers that had been taken out into the stream in the power boat Bush, owned by August J. Busher, was launched by Rear Admiral James J. Kane, U. S. N. (retired), assisted by Jeanette D. Haskins. The boat was ballasted so that she sunk when she struck the water, and the flowers, a tribute to the naval heroes who lost their lives in the Civil War, floated, spread out, upon the surface and were swept away by the ebb tide.

Every man within hearing uncovered as "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was played by the Subway Band, led by Alexander Schuman, which was stationed on the upper deck of the recreation pier.

It was here that a memorial service, held by the Mrs. Ella Haskins Post No. 48, Daughters of the Civil War, had preceded the ceremony. After an opening hymn, "The Son of Man Goes Forth to War," and a prayer by the chaplain there was an address of welcome by Jeanette D. Haskins, the patriotic instructor of the post. This was followed by addresses by Commodore S. C. Van Tassel, commanding the National Association of Naval Veterans, and Mr. A. M. Murray, past commander of Vanocore Post, No. 176, Grand Army of the Republic; Rear Admiral James J. Kane, U. S. N. (retired); Thomas D. Rivers, of Anderson Camp 187, Sons of Veterans; and George Blair, patriotic instructor of Naval Post No. 516.

In urging those present to be more patriotic this speaker quoted that part of Lincoln's address at Gettysburg in which he said: "It is not so much the dead that we are to remember as those who have not died in vain."

After the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band the services ended. Those present included twelve men from the 2d Regiment, United American Mechanics, commanded by Lieutenant Charles Paul, and a company of Boy Scouts from the 1st Battalion, under Major Peterson.

ROOF FIGHT WITH MANIAC

Three Patrolmen Finally Over-
power Man in Williamsburg.

The shrill shrieks of a woman, coming from apartments on the second floor of the dwelling at No. 274 Wallabout street, Williamsburg, yesterday, attracted the attention of Patrolman Cosgrove, of the Clymer street station. When Cosgrove entered he found Mrs. Anna Silverorto in hysterical condition, and she, covering her face with her hands, was crying out that she had been attacked by her brother-in-law, William Silverorto, twenty-four years old, who had tried to hurt her from a window. She said he had been acting as if his mind was unbalanced, and she and her husband had been keeping a watch over him. The husband was away at the time.

Cosgrove went in search of Silverorto and was told by neighbors he had gone to the roof of a rear dwelling. When Cosgrove reached the roof he found Silverorto at the edge, on the point of leaping to the yard. The patrolman grappled with him, and they were still struggling when Patrolmen Orr and Fredericks arrived. Silverorto was finally overpowered and handcuffed.

During the tussle a wound received by Patrolman Orr on Saturday in the palm of his right hand reopened and he was compelled to have it dressed again. The wound had been made by the point of a splintered bone in the leg of a man. The leg had been broken by the explosion of a large syphon.

Still struggling, Silverorto was carried back to the apartments of his brother, where he was attended by Dr. Strahl, of the Eastern District Hospital. He was placed in a straightjacket and taken to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital. Silverorto is a maker of plaster of paris statuary, and when he began to act strangely, two weeks ago, he imagined he was an apostle from heaven sent to reform the world.

SUICIDE NOTE ON \$5 BILL

Writer Asks for Prayers for a
"Lost Soul."

Atlantic City, May 19.—In pulling out a roll of money with which to pay for a shave here to-day, H. C. Phillips discovered he had been carrying about a farewell message from a suicide for two days without knowing it. It was written in a fine feminine hand around three edges of a \$5 treasury note and read as follows:

"This is my last \$5 in the world, and now I have no desire to live. Farewell! Whoever finds this, please say a prayer for a soul."

Mr. Phillips does not recall where he got the bill in change. The police to whom the discovery was reported have received no word of a suicide.

POSSE PURSUES LAWYERS

Vigilantes of San Diego Hunt Attorneys for I. W. W.

LATTER ACCUSE CITIZENS

District Attorney Denounces the
Statements of Gov. Johnson's
Special Agent as False.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

San Diego, Cal., May 19.—A citizens' committee hunted all day for Marcus W. Robbins and Fred H. Moore, attorneys for the Industrial Workers of the World organization here, but they had not been found at a late hour to-day. Their office stenographer, William S. Rawlins, also is missing.

Signed statements were distributed by the two attorneys last night charging that their constitutional rights had been invaded by the so-called vigilantes and declaring that they had been threatened with bodily harm unless they discontinued their efforts in behalf of the Industrial Workers. They also asserted that the sheriff and police refused to give them protection.

Robbins and Moore are expected to appear in court to-morrow to submit their affidavits against J. M. Porter and fifteen others not named, who are cited to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. It is said Moore hopes to prove that Porter and the fifteen are members of the vigilantes' committee. Porter's name was the first to be mentioned in connection with the episode against the lawless element which has invaded the city.

Regarding the charges against the District Attorney's office here and San Diego citizens generally in their conduct of the Industrial Workers of the World cases investigated by Harris Weinstein as a special agent of Governor Johnson, in April, District Attorney H. S. Utey was highly indignant to-day that Weinstein should make the statements attributed to him in the press dispatches of the report.

The statement that the District Attorney for San Diego County did not have his duty absolutely and unequivocally, and I shall hold him personally responsible for his statement, I know my duty, and he evidently does not know his. The statement that the right of free speech has been trampled upon is false, and Weinstein would have found that out if he had taken the trouble to investigate. That statement renders his report useless, because it is against the facts.